

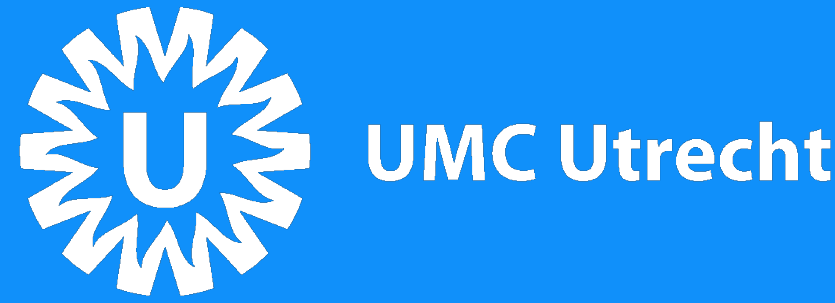
Outcome Measurements of Rehabilitation in the Netherlands (MUREVAN):

first results of a multicenter prospective cohort study

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INTRODUCTION

With the MUREVAN project, we **evaluate 12 generic patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs)**, which measure various main rehabilitation outcomes and are used in inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation.

AIM

To present interim-results of the MUREVAN prospective study:

- **characteristics** of the 700 included patients
- **baseline scores** of two PROMs on **physical functioning and fatigue** measured with PROMIS short forms.

METHODS

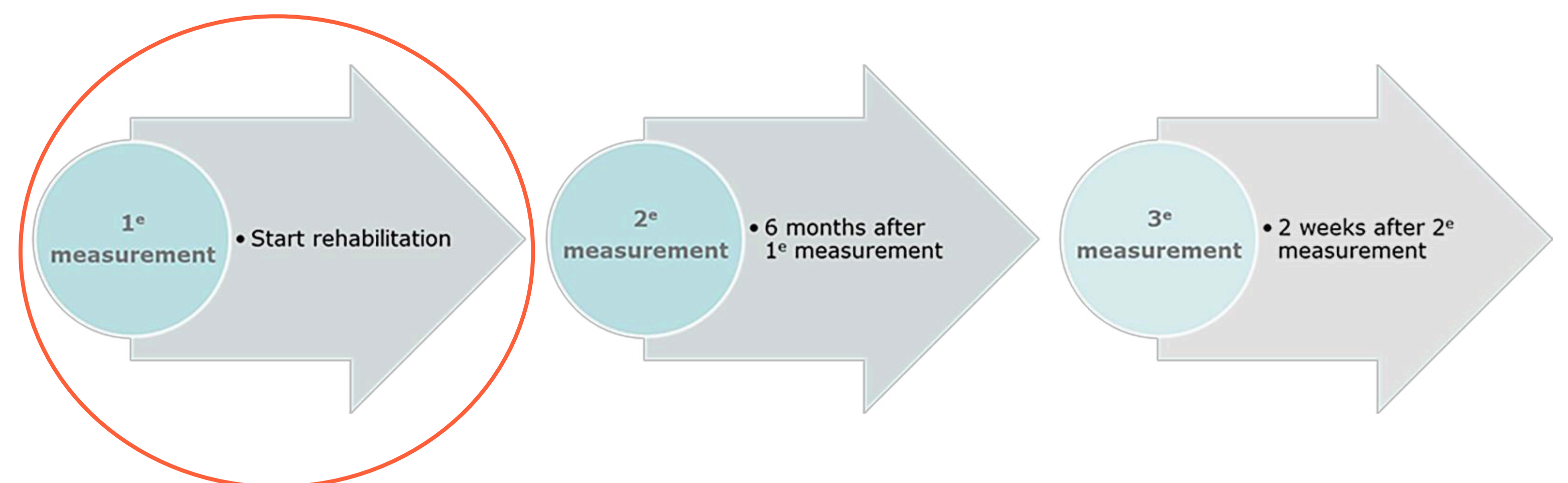
Design: Multicentre prospective cohort study, funded by ZonMW and Revalidatie Nederland



Measures:

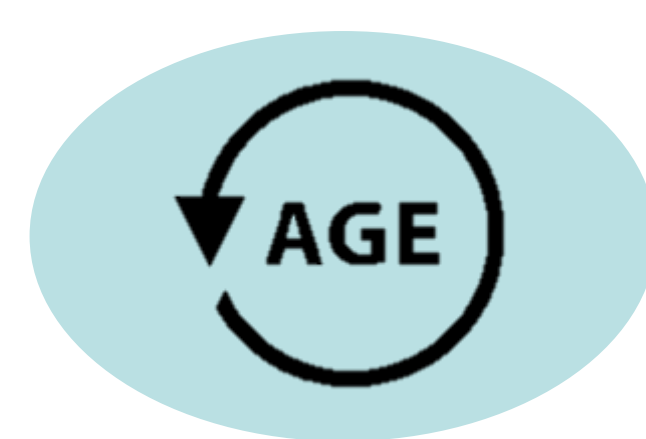
- **PROMIS Physical functioning (Short Form 23*)**
- **PROMIS Fatigue (Short Form 4)**

Scores are T-scores (mean=50, and SD=10 in the general population)
Higher scores indicate better physical functioning and more fatigue



RESULTS

Patient characteristics: **N=700**



Inpatient: 192 (27.4%)
71 women (37.0%)
61 years (SD 13)
Acquired Brain Injury: 126 (56.6%)
Spinal Cord Injury: 66 (34.4%)

Outpatient: 508 (72.6%)
365 women (67.9%)
52 years (SD 13)
Acquired Brain Injury: 128 (25.2%)
Chronic Pain: 141 (27.8%)
Oncology: 141 (27.8%)
Neurology: 98 (19.3%)

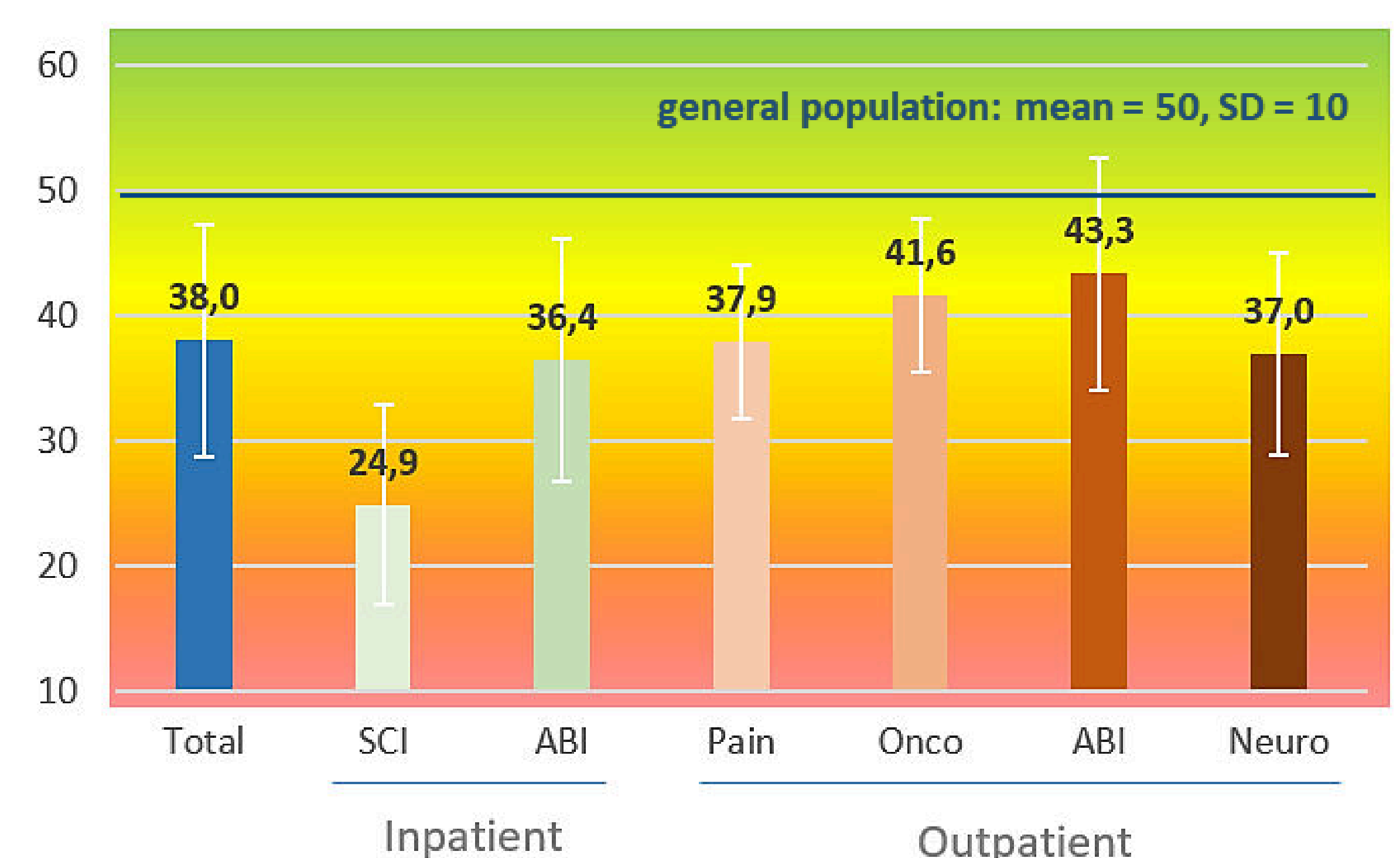
CONCLUSION

- All diagnostic groups report, on average, **poorer physical functioning and more fatigue** than the general population.
- **Inpatient groups** report, on average, **lower physical functioning** than outpatient groups, while **outpatient groups** report, on average, **more problems with fatigue** than inpatient groups.

CLINICAL MESSAGE

- The 12 PROMs at baseline can offer insight into the patients' functioning before treatment, which can help decide what kind of care needs to be provided.
- Longitudinal measurements give insight into the changes of PROM scores over time and may be used to evaluate outcomes across diagnoses and settings.

Physical functioning (T-score; higher = better functioning)



Fatigue (T-score; higher = more fatigue)

